United Nations S/AC.44/2004/(02)/110

Security Council

Distr.: General
1 April 2005

Original: English

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)

Note verbale dated 21 March 2005 from the Permanent Mission of Cambodia to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Cambodia to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004), and has the honour to submit herewith the first national report of the Kingdom of Cambodia, prepared by the Ministry of National Defense of the Royal Government of Cambodia (see annex).*

* The annex is being circulated in the language of submission only.

05-38831 (E) 170605

Annex to the note verbale dated 21 March 2005 from the Permanent Mission of Cambodia to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA
Nation Religion King
****

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE
No. 032/ក.ជ.ឯ.ក
2005

FIRST NATIONAL REPORT

On implementing Decision No. 1540/2004 of Security Council related to protection nuclear, chemical & biological weapons spread and measurable actions against cross-transport and production within its territory.

RESPECT TO

YOUR EXCELLENCY CHAIRMAN OF SECURITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE

For almost 3 decades, Cambodia experienced serious damages and tragedies caused by war during 1970s, genocide in killing regime of Pol Pot, insecurity and internal disassociation extended until in late 1990s.

Influences of above crisis caused national infrastructures, properties mostly destroyed and lost the life of a large number of people and national identification was mostly disappeared.

Post 1993 Paris Peace Accord, Cambodian conflicted sides, except Khmer Rouge, turned to unite and established the second Kingdom of Cambodia, which His Majesty Preahbat Samdech Norodom Sihanouk was Head of SNC and National Conciliation Father under UNTAC's sponsor.

At the same year, H.E Hor Nam Hong, Minister of Foreign Affairs & International Cooperation of the first term Royal Government, National Assembly of Kingdom of Cambodia, signed a Convention on ban of chemical weapons on 15 January 1993 in Paris, Republic of France.

Whereas Cambodia ratified the international conventions, such as convention on ban to nuclear weapon production, convention on ban to vetrano utilization-production, convention on anti-terror, etc. The Constitution of Kingdom of Cambodia 1993 in Chapter 4 on political regime provided that " producing, utilization, retaining nuclear, chemical or vetrano weapons is strictly prohibited"

Therefore, on 08 February 2005 the National Assembly of Cambodia ratified the convention on production, utilization, stockpile, and transport of chemical weapons.

In the name of signatory and member of OPCW, Cambodian must comply with principles and goals of convention on ban to chemical weapons and also intend to share with OPCW member states in attempting to rescue the world from mass-killed weapons.

1. Within the past three years, Kingdom of Cambodia shared to carry out and support strongly EUASAC and Cambodia collected and destroyed 148.137 small & medium arms. Currently, Cambodia also destroyed 233 anti-craft missiles known as 9K32M or SIM7, which are the most wanted by terrorists.
2. The Kingdom of Cambodia determined with United Nations to fight against all forms of terror.
3. All invitation to Cambodia to participate workshops on implementing convention on ban to chemical weapons, workshop on inspection and data collection and workshop of National Authority, OPCW, Cambodia assigned its officials to participate, as assigned the officials to participate meeting in Finland in 1993-1994, workshop in Melbourne, Australia in 1999-2000, workshop in Bangkok, Thailand in 2004, 2nd National authority workshop in Beijing of People's Republic of China in 2004 and on 21-25 February 2005 it will participate the workshop in Melbourne, Australia.
4. On 10 June 2004 with attention of OPCW, OPCW delegates led by Mr. Haung Yu, Foreign Relation Director of OPCW Secretariat to visit in Cambodia and met and discussed with H.E Chau Phi Run, Director General of General Department of Technical & Materials, Ministry of National Defense, represented H.E Co-Minister of National Defense. He and delegate members said about advantages, which Cambodia received after entered a OPCW member.
5. Although Cambodia did not produce and keep chemical and mass-killed weapons Cambodia imported poisonous chemical substances to meet agricultural, industrial, commercial and health sectors, etc.

   Under data received from Ministry of Agriculture on chemical substances, which were mostly utilized in agricultural sector for more than 20 metric tons a year. The NGO's figure indicated that Cambodia utilized chemical drugs in agricultural field for hundreds of metric tons a year.

   However, the chemical utilization in agricultural field is the large demand Cambodia prohibited to import 116 items, which caused seriously damaged health of users and

b. Currently, Cambodia has no National Authority for Chemical Weapons, so the Royal Government of Cambodia assigned this duty to Ministry of National Defense and the Ministry of National Defense decided to form a commission for cooperating with OPCW, led by H.E Lt. Gen. Chau Phi Run, Director General of General Department of Technical & Materials, the Ministry of National Defense and assigned a working group as a staff to this commission.

This commission conducted a meeting to make plan on means, materials and fund requirement to insure the activities in ban to spread, cross-transport chemical weapons within Cambodia's territory and proposed a director support from OPCW.

Because Cambodia is facing shortages, it hopes Security Council and member states will give the assistance to Cambodia.

The followings are proposals, which our commission submit to H.E Chairman of Security Council, H.E Director General of OPCW and member states to assist Cambodia:

1. Request H.E Director General of OPCW to send Cambodia legislators help collect laws for establishing national authority, roles and duties of Cambodian National Authority for chemical weapons.
2. Request OPCW to help training Cambodian skilful officials to work on:
   - National authority and chemical database
   - Analysises and verification of chemical
3. Request to equip 13 management, follow up, inspection stations, which located in Cambodia's territory.

The above report, commission for cooperation with OPCW of Ministry of National Defense, Royal Government of Cambodia, would like to submit to Chairman of Security Council.

Phnom Penh, ... February 2005

Co-Minister of National Defense

Gen. TIA BANH **Gen. NHEK BUN CHHAY**

09 MAR 2005